

Ottawa, October 17.—The possibility of Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien visiting Canada is attracting some attention here, and the officials of the Department of Justice are looking up the point whether the two gentlemen, being fugitives from British justice, would be amenable to the Canadian law in the event of their entering the Dominion.

(DALZIEL'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, October 17.—Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien informed a Dalziel reporter to-day that they intend being present at the opening of the Chamber of Deputies on Monday, but will not renew their relations with French political friends, lest they should be accused of abusing the generous hospitality accorded them in France.

PARIS, October 16.—In an interview to-day, Mr. O'Brien said: "It was no easy matter to get away from Ireland, for we were closely watched. The English Government officials, in making the trial at Tipperary drag, hoped to prevent our going to America, but we bailed them out by leaving in spite of them. The night was foggy, and we knew we were closely watched. In order to elude the vigilance of the detectives who might have pursued us, we kept a course close to the shore, but even then we had to be careful to avoid being seen by the coastguards. On the Sunday evening a boat from Falmouth came close alongside our yacht, and the crew questioned us as to the character and destination of our craft. We believed that the boat had been sent to capture us, and we felt that we were lost. But suddenly a mist began falling, thanks to which we were able to make our escape. Navigation was very difficult, because almost the entire time we were in a complete calm, and our sails were useless. We succeeded at last in losing sight of the English coast, and making for France. An English cutter, the name of which we did not ascertain, followed us. Our captain was not acquainted with the Channel roads, and took a wrong course, which carried us to Guernsey, where we had to retrace our path. At last we arrived at Cherbourg, and came on Friday morning to Paris.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

MORE BOULANGIST REVELATIONS.

PARIS, October 18.—A further instalment of the "Coulisses du Boulangisme" is published to-day, giving an account of the futile attempts made by M. Naquet to ascertain the source of the funds placed at the disposal of the party, and describing General Boulangist's interview with the Comte de Paris in the apartments of the Duchesse d'Uzes at the Alexandra Hotel, in London. The conversation during this meeting, which lasted an hour and a half, had reference to the elections which were then approaching, to the use to be made of the victory which was regarded as certain, to the appeal to be made to the country, to the meeting of the constituent assembly, and finally to the abolition of the laws of exception and proscription. General Boulangist went away highly satisfied with the interview. The account proceeds to state that the Royalists had collected for the electoral campaign 5,000,000fr., of which 2,500,000fr. were contributed by the Comte de Paris. From this sum 1,500,000fr. were devoted to defraying the expenses of the Boulangist candidates, as the resources of the Boulangist party had been exhausted by the lavish expenditure of the general.

PANIC IN A CHURCH.

CHICAGO, October 17.—During a children's service held at the Polish Catholic Church, Chicago, to-day, the draperies round the altar caught fire, and in the panic which ensued twenty of the worshippers sustained more or less serious injuries through being crushed or trampled upon. Many women had accompanied their children to church, but they lost their presence of mind equally with the latter, and all rushed for the exits together. There is a flight of stone steps outside the edifice. Many of the children lost their footing there, owing to the pressure of those behind, and were trampled upon. The arrival of the firemen added to the general confusion. Exaggerated impressions of the incident prevailed outside, and soon a crowd of fully 10,000 persons surged round the church. The fire was quickly extinguished. Meanwhile the police had succeeded in rescuing the injured; ten were found to have been badly hurt, and many others were bruised and shaken. Considerable mischief was wrought within the edifice, the carpet being torn up in many places and the pews damaged. Altogether the church presented much the same appearance that it would after a riot.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

FRANCE AND THE ANGLO-ITALIAN NEGOTIATIONS.

PARIS, October 16.—Referring to the statement published yesterday in the *Popolo Romano*, that M. Waddington, the French Minister in London, had informed Lord Salisbury that France was absolutely resolved not to consent to the Italians taking possession of Kassala, the *Journal des Débats* to-day says: "It is useless to contradict such a ridiculous piece of news. Italy knows France sees with satisfaction her civilising progress. France could not think of opposing the cession of Kassala to Italy, as she has no interest in the matter."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW SALVADORIAN CABINET.

NEW YORK, October 16.—Intelligence from La Libertad announces that a new Salvadorian Cabinet has been constituted as follows:—Senor Feo Galindo, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Justice; Senor Hayes Arrieta, Minister of Finance; General Antonio Ezeta, Minister of War and the Interior; Senor Alberto Mina, Minister of Education and Public Works. The despatch adds that the interest on the English loan has been paid, the schools have been reopened, agriculture has been resumed, and peace prevails in the country.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

THE COUFFE MURDER.

PARIS, October 17.—The editor of the *Intelligencier* was yesterday ordered to pay a fine of 500fr. for publishing prematurely and without authority the indictment drawn up by the public prosecutor against Eymard and Gabrielle Bompard for the murder of M. Couffé.

(DALZIEL'S TELEGRAM.)

MONTRÉAL, October 18.—It is stated hereas that Birschall will not be hanged on November 14th, but that a reprieve will be granted. The reason assigned for this step is the statement of an employé at the hotel at Woodstock to the effect that he found a 38-calibre pistol, which had been left by a guest in his room, on the night after the murder.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER A FAMILY.

(CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, October 17.—At Reinickendorf, a suburb of this city, a master carpenter, named Schmid, who was once a wealthy man

the People.

A Weekly Newspaper for All Classes.

LONDON, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1890.

MILFORD LANE } STRAND.—No. 471.

though latterly heavily involved in debt, made a murderous attack upon his wife and family. Having procured a hatchet he first assaulted his wife, whose skull he hacked in a frightful manner, and then similarly attacked his five children—three girls, aged eleven, nine, and six years, and two boys, aged respectively four years and six months. Three of the children are dead, and the mother and two of the girls are so terribly injured that their recovery is hopeless. Schmid disappeared immediately after the tragedy, and nothing has since been seen or heard of him.

(DALZIEL'S TELEGRAM.)

THEATRE LICENSE REVOKED.

Boston, October 16.—The City Council attended the Park Theatre, where the "Clemenceau" case was being played, on Tuesday evening, and have decided that the status in which Miss Sybil Johnston appears as Iza was indecent. The council met yesterday and revoked the license of the theatre. The managers pleaded for the retention of their license, promised to drape the figure of Miss Johnston, and were even prepared to take the piece of attire off. The council refused, however, to listen to their appeal and ordered the immediate closing of the theatre. This action meets with the entire approval of the public. In the scene referred to, Miss Johnston dresses in perfectly fitting white tights without drapery or trunks. This living impersonation of a statue has been creating a great sensation during the past few weeks in the eastern cities.

SHOOTING A SWEETHEART.

BERLIN, October 15.—A young student, son of a rich merchant named Lehmann, living in the Kitterstrasse, shot his sweetheart, Marie Liebel, last night, at an English hotel at Charlottenburg, and then committed suicide. The young couple arrived at the hotel late yesterday evening, ordered a sumptuous dinner, and retiring to their room locked the door. The girl was evidently taken by surprise, and shot while she held a champagne glass in her hands. Letters were left by the young man saying that he had killed the girl because his father was opposed to their marriage.

A CHAMPION BOXER ARRESTED FOR MURDER.

NEW YORK, October 15.—Jack M'Alulife, the champion light-weight of America, has been arrested on suspicion of having caused the death of his wife, aged 19, a well-known soubrette, acting under the name of Kate Hart with the "Natural Gas" Company. She died at a West Side hotel on Tuesday, and the appearance of the body—a wound on the nose and a swelling of the upper lip—have given rise to the suspicion of foul play. Though a physician has certified that cause of death to be failure of the action of the heart, post mortem examination has been ordered.

ANOTHER DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN LONDON.

Shortly before five o'clock on Friday morning a serious fire broke out in Brownlow Mews, a narrow thoroughfare running parallel with Gray's Inn-road and Doughty-street, Bloomsbury. The outbreak was first observed by a Post Office employé on his way to work, his attention being attracted by volumes of smoke issuing from the premises of Messrs. John Bridgeman and Son, coachmakers. He made his way as speedily as possible to the fire station in Farringdon-road and gave the alarm; but by the time the fire brigade reached the scene the fire had developed greatly, and a considerable body of flame had burst through the roof of the building. The burning premises formed part of a low range of buildings occupying one side of the mews, next to Doughty-street, the houses in which are five storeys in height and of superior class. Owing to the hold which the fire had obtained before the brigade arrived, it was at once seen that it could not possibly be confined to the premises of Messrs. Bridgeman, and as the engines from the various stations dashed up to the scene, they were set to work to limit the outbreak as much as possible and protect the adjoining property. Owing to the narrow space afforded by the few, the engines could be set to work in immediate proximity to the flames. Most of the steamers were, therefore, located in the adjoining streets, the hose being laid for some distance or carried through the houses in Doughty-street which overlooked the mews. Soon after five o'clock the fire was at its greatest height. The flames had spread from the premises occupied by Mr. Wade, coach-painter, Mr. Worsell, gasfitter, and others, the buildings largely composed of wood, burning like tinder, illuminating the streets within a radius of half a mile. At an early stage of the outbreak a large body of police of the E and D Divisions, under Superintendent Stogies and Inspector Silver, were sent from the Holborn-street Police Station, and were despatched to restrain the crowds which had gathered outside the fire station, which was at its greatest height. The flames had spread from the premises occupied by Mr. Wade, coach-painter, Mr. Worsell, gasfitter, and others, the buildings largely composed of wood, burning like tinder, illuminating the streets within a radius of half a mile. At an early stage of the outbreak a large body of police of the E and D Divisions, under Superintendent Stogies and Inspector Silver, were sent from the Holborn-street Police Station, and were despatched to restrain the crowds which had gathered outside the fire station, which was at its greatest height. 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THE SHADOWS AROUND US:
ACCREDITED NARRATIVES OF THE SUPERNATURAL
COMPILED BY
ARTHUR MORRISON.

XIV.—THE HAUNTED HOUSE AT WILLLINGTON.

Another narrative of a haunted house, one of the most completely attested on record, is well known in Northumberland, and was most carefully examined into by many independent persons.

Midway between Newcastle-on-Tyne and North Shields lies the town of Willington. It is a much larger town now than it was nearly fifty years ago, when it stood, a mere little hamlet, in a hollow lying between the River Tyne and the line of railway from North Shields to Newcastle, and its one factory was a steamy mill in the occupation of Messrs. Unthunk and Procter, a Quaker firm. A little way apart from the mill stood a house of residence, inhabited by the family of Mr. Joseph Procter. This was a plain, substantial brick house, built in the first year of the century; not, in its appearance, at any rate, the sort of house which would seem likely to be the scene of ghostly visitations. Indeed, there was nothing about the house indicative of such a character excepting the fact that during the process of its erection there were vague reports of some crime committed by a workman employed on the building. There would seem to have been no record of exactly what this crime was, but that trouble of some kind took place was beyond dispute. The house stood on the bank of a small watercourse, which ran almost dry at low water, and a bend of which ran round the greater part of three of the walls. The house had no cellars, and the interior was not approachable except through the doors.

It had been for years a matter of common knowledge in the neighbourhood that Mr. Procter's family had been subjected to much annoyance by mysterious sights and sounds. The servants were frequently changed, most refusing to stay in a house liable to such uncanny visitations. All sorts of rumours were abroad, but Mr. Procter refused to satisfy the curiosity of neighbours, and declined to allow the circumstances to be made public at the time, naturally not wishing to advertise his family affairs and to make a show place of his home.

Among many intelligent people to whose ears these reports came, and who expressed the utmost disbelief in the possibility of such occurrences, was Mr. Edward Drury, of Sunderland. He asked permission of Mr. Procter to stay a night in the house alone, or with his dog, if possible, in the room said to be most subject to spectral visitations, and this permission was granted. Mr. Procter's family were temporarily absent from home, and on July 3rd, 1840, Mr. Drury, accompanied by an equally sceptical friend, Mr. Thomas Hudson, arrived at the house with the purpose of spending the night.

They were shown over the whole premises by the man left in charge, who at the same time told them that of late the disturbances had been less frequent than had before been usual, and that it was quite possible they might pass the night without witnessing or hearing anything strange whatever.

The house was locked up, and the two investigators satisfied themselves that no person was concealed in any part of the building. Every corner, every nook, in the place was most carefully scrutinised, and the visitors became fully convinced that if anything of a ghostly nature occurred during the night it would not be the work of human beings. The more particularly haunted part of the house was reported to be the third floor, and the apparition was said to issue from a sort of large closet, which was therefore most carefully examined. It was empty, and much too shallow to serve as a hiding-place for any ordinary person, even if any person had been there to hide.

The inspection over, at less than an hour before midnight, Mr. Drury and Mr. Hudson sat down on the third storey landing, waiting, in very strong uneasiness, for whatever sights or noises might ensue, and ready to investigate any thing strange.

After waiting rather more than half an hour the two friends suddenly heard the noise of patterning feet—the noise of many bare feet, in fact—upon the floor, although so singular was the sound that it was quite impossible to say exactly whence it proceeded. This went on for some little time and then stopped.

There was a few minutes of quietness, and then was heard a sound of tapping on the floor at their feet—in fact, a sound as of a person stooping down and rapping with his knuckles about their heels. Nothing was visible which could possibly have caused this. Mr. Drury took a piece of paper and carefully noted down the fact of both these sounds being heard, and the time. Then the rapping upon the floor came again. Then, as the last rap sounded, there came, most clearly and distinctly, from the shallow closet the sound of a hollow couch.

A candle was lit, and the door opened. Within the closet was as empty as when they before examined it. They shut the door and returned to the landing.

A little before half-past twelve another noise was heard. This time it proceeded from the lower part of the stairs and gradually ascended. It was a brushing, rustling noise, as though caused by a person coming upstairs and rubbing against the wall on the way. The noise came as Drury and his friend stood, and then stopped.

About a quarter of an hour after this, nothing having occurred in the meantime, and Hudson having fallen asleep, Drury suggested that perhaps as it would be well to take a spell in bed, keeping a sharp look-out in the meantime. Hudson, however, when he awoke in order to make the suggestion, would not hear of leaving the landing and letting out of sight the closet door. He certainly would not go to bed till daylight, he said, and almost immediately fell asleep again.

Drury yawned, looked round, and then picked up his notes, which he glanced again by the light of the candle. Then he pulled out his watch. It was ten minutes to one he saw, and then he raised his eyes, which, after another glance around, were suddenly arrested by the slow opening of the closet door.

The door opened wide, and disclosed the grisly figure of a woman. The

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

These answers will be taken to ensure the accuracy of replies, the editor cannot accept responsibility for accidental errors. Questions requiring to be answered in the column must be sent to the office of "The People" on the morning of latest. These subsequently received will be answered the following week. Rejected MSS., not accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope, will be returned. When a question is required for continuation, they must be so marked, the amount being either proposed or left to the editor to do. All questions should be treated "Legal."

"Home," "Museum," "Mysteries," "Curiosities" are in accordance with their specific character, in order to facilitate classification.

LEGAL.

MILITARY.—It is a very nice point, but we are inclined to think that the inspector has read the act too strictly.

Y. S. Z.—If it was clandestinely removed, the landlord can follow it within a month.

LEGAL IGNORAMUS.—You must prove the will at once. Place the matter in the hands of a solicitor.

THE INCOME TAX AND THE HOUSE TAX.—The great gale has raged on the coast of Nova Scotia during several days. The English barque *Melmerby*, from Quebec for Greenwich, with a cargo of timber, became waterlogged during a gale on the 5th inst., and lost everything on her deck. She drifted for a week, when she struck on an island near Pictou on the 12th inst. Captain Olson and sixteen men attempted to land in a boat, but in the terrible surf all were drowned except the pilot and two men, who succeeded in swimming ashore. Four sailors are still on the wreck, but it is impossible to reach them until the gale subsides. The drowning men belong to Liverpool. Many minor shipping casualties are reported. Three unknown vessels have been wrecked off Cape Breton, and their crews are stated to have been lost.

LIABILITY OF INNKEEPERS.—At the Westminster County Court, the case of *Ashurst v. The Grosvenor Hotel Company* came before Judge Bayley. The plaintiff, an Oxford gentleman, in June last went to the defendant's hotel, and as there was not room, was taken by one of the company's servants to a house near by, and was told that he would have all the benefits and privileges of the hotel. Shortly after he had been shown to his room at the house, he returned to the hotel and had dinner, hanging his coat and hat up in the hall. When he had done his dinner his coat, which was worth £6 10s., was gone, and also the silver matchbox which was in the pocket. For the value of these two articles the present action was brought.

Mr. Saltcock submitted, on behalf of the defendants, that there was no relation of host and guest.—His Honour took that view, and gave judgment for the defendants with costs.

A POST OFFICE MYSTERY.

A Chatham correspondent states that the Post Office authorities are believed to have obtained an important clue with reference to the disappearance of a number of letters which were posted at Sittingbourne for the Eastern Central and other London districts. They were mostly the letters of tradesmen and contained cheques and postal orders to a considerable amount. Some of the senders discovered the irregularity in time to stop payment of their cheques. An investigation into the mysterious affair is being conducted by the detective department of the General Post Office.

THE BENWELL MURDER.

An Ontario telegram states that a petition is being circulated there for signature praying that the sentence passed on Birchall for the murder of Mr. Benwell should be commuted on the ground that the evidence was purely circumstantial, and that the press at Ontario so prejudiced the case previous to the trial that it was impossible to secure an impartial jury.

HUNTING IN A FOG.

A remarkable sight has been witnessed on the summit of Beachy Head, where the Eastbourne hounds met during the dense fog which prevailed.

There was a gathering of several hundred people, including Mr. Justice Day, some 600 feet above the sea level, and within a few yards of the cliff. No movement could be made until a burst of sunshine revealed the pathways on the west side of Beachy Head. The hounds had not long started down the slopes before the fog again descended, and the huntsmen were entirely at fault, but the hounds with great sagacity, avoided the edge of the cliff.

A GIRL SWINDLER'S TRICK.

Annie Parker has been sentenced to six weeks' hard labour at the Derby Police Court, on a charge of stealing a silver watch by means of a trick. She was good enough to explain to the bench how she did it. She would go to a watchmaker's and ask, say, for Mr. Smith's watch, which had been left to be cleaned. She would be told, in all innocence, as in the case under notice, "We have not got a watch in the name of Smith, but we have one for Mr. Stokes," and she would return or send a day or two later for Mr. Stokes' watch, paying the cost of repairs, and thereafter pleading the article at the nearest pawnshop.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF A CHEMIST.

John Cufforth, chemist and druggist, of New Cross, who had been on a walking tour with a friend, arrived at the Star Inn, Edenbridge, the other evening, from Tunbridge Wells, and retired soon after eight o'clock. In the morning his friend was horrified, on awaking, at seeing Cufforth standing in front of his toilet glass, hacking away at his throat with a penknife. He immediately seized Cufforth's arm, and calling assistance, prevented him from doing further injury. The unfortunate man is believed to have had a good deal of trouble lately, and he has one son and a daughter, both at school. His case is said to be a hopeless one.

EXPLOSION ON A SHIP.

An alarming explosion of coals-gas occurred at the Bute Docks, Cardiff, on board the German brigantine *Thora*. The cook was lighting the galley fire when a huge sheet of flame enveloped the ship, accompanied by a terrific explosion, the force of which almost tore the vessel in two. The roof of the deck-house was blown into the water, and the captain and crew were thrown out of their bunks. The cook had a marvellous escape. He was seriously burned about the face and body, and the mate was also severely injured. The captain and the remainder of the crew escaped with but a few bruises. It is thought that the coal-gas had been allowed to accumulate in the hold through the hatches made it up by boiling nitrates in ammonia; to this add some nitro-glycerine.

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(ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.)

THE SNAKE'S PASS.

BY BRAM STOKER, M.A.

CHAPTER XIV.

A PROPOSAL.

I think it was a real pleasure to Dick to get Norah's message that he was expected to tea that evening. Like the rest of his sex, he was not quite free from vanity; for when I told him, his first act was to look down at himself ruefully, and his first words were:

"But I say, old lad, look at the mess I'm in; and these clothes are not much, anyhow."

"Never mind, Dick, you are as good as I am."

"Oh, well!" he laughed, "if you'll do, I suppose I needn't mind. We're both pretty untidy. No, begad," he added, looking me all over, "you're not out of the perpendicular with regard to cleanliness, anyhow. I say, Art, who's been tidyin' you up? Oh! I see! Forgive me, old lad; and quite natural, too! Miss Joyce should see you blushing, Art! Why, you are as rosy as a girl!"

"Call her 'Norah,' Dick! it is more natural, and I am sure she will like it better. She is to look on you as a brother, you know!"

"All right, Art," he answered heartily, "but you must manage it for me, for I think I should be alarmed to do so unless I got a lead; but it will come easy enough after the first go off. Remember, we both always thought of her as 'Norah'!"

We went down towards the brook and met with Andy, who had the car all ready for us.

"Begor, yer 'an's," said he, "I thought ye was lost entirely, or that the fairies had carried ye off; both iv yez this time." This with a sly look at me, followed by a portentous wink to Dick. "An' I'm thinkin' it's about time fur somethin' to ate. Begor! but me stummin' is cryin' out that me throat is cut!"

"What is it, daughter?" said Joyce. "Oh, father! it is Murdock! What can we want?"

There was a knock at the door. Joyce rose up, motioning to us to sit still, laid aside his pipe, and went to the door and opened it. Every word that was spoken was perfectly plain to us all.

"An' now what's that, sur? I never was called that name before. Shure, an' I always try to be decent—divil a man but can tell me that! Antidam indeed! Well now, what next?"

"It means, Andy, that we are going to be carried off by the fairies, and to have some supper with them, too; and that you are to take this half-crown, and go over to Mother Kelligan's, and get her to try to dissipate the unnatural suspicion of capital offence wreaked on your thorid region. Here, Hecup! yeould corncockle!" and Andy was off at full speed.

When we had got rid of him, Dick and I went down to the brook, and made ourselves look as tidy as we could. At least Dick did; for, as to myself, I purposely disarranged my hair—unknown to Dick—in the hope that Norah would take me in hand again, and that I might once more experience the delicious sensation of a toilet aided by her sweet fingers.

Young men's ideas, however, are very crude; no one who knew either the sex or the world would have fallen into such an absurd hope. When I came in with Dick, Norah—in spite of some marked hints, privately and secretly given to her—did not make either the slightest remark on my appearance or the faintest suggestion as to improving it.

She had not been idle in the afternoon. The room, which was always tidy, was as prettily arranged as the materials would allow. There were some flowers, and flag leaves, and grasses tastefully placed about; and on the table, in a tumbler, was a bunch of scarlet poppies. The tablecloth, although of coarse material, was as white as snow, and the plates and cups, of common white and blue, were all that was required.

When Joyce came in from his bedroom, where he had been tidying himself, he looked so manly and handsome in his dark frieze coat with horn buttons, his wide unstratched shirt-collar, striped waistcoat, and cord breeches, with grey stockings, that I felt quite proud of him. There was a natural grace and dignity about him which suited him so well that I had no wish to see him other than a peasant. He became the station, and there was no pretence. He made a rough kind of apology to us both:

"I fear ye'll find things a bit rough, compared with what you're accustomed to, but I know ye'll mind. We have hardly got settled down here yet; and me sister, who always lives with us, is away with me other sister that is sick, so Norah has to face by herself, but gentlemen both of you, Mr. Sutherland, and you, Art—ye're welcome!"

We sat down to the table, and Norah insisted on doing all the attendance herself. I wanted to help her, and, when she was taking up a plate of cakes from the hearts, stooped beside her and said:

"May not I help Norah? Do let me!"

"No—no, dear," she whispered. "Don't ask me now—I'm a little strange yet—another time. You'll be very good, won't you, and help me not to feel awkward?"

Needless to say I sat at the table for the rest of the meal, and feasted my eyes on her darling, whilst in common with the others I enjoyed the good things placed before us. But when she saw that I looked too long and too lovingly, she gave me such an imploring glance from her eloquent eyes that for the remainder of the time I restrained both the ardour of my glance and its quantity within modest bounds.

Oh! but she was fair and sweet to look upon! Her dark hair was plainly combed back, and coiled modestly round her lovely head. She had on her red petticoat and chintz body, that she knew I admired so much, and on her breast she wore a great scarlet poppy, whose splendid colour suited well her dark and noble beauty. At the earliest opportunity, when tea was over, I whispered to her:

"My darling, how well the poppy suits you. How beautiful you are. You are like the Goddess of Sleep!" She put her finger to her lips with a happy smile, as though to forbid me to pay compliments—before others. I suppose the woman has never yet been born—and never shall be—who would not like to hear her praises from the man she loves.

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"I had eaten nutmeg cakes before, but twice again! Ye can shake so much when tea was over! I had eaten nutmeg cakes before, but twice again! Ye can shake so much when tea was over!"

never such as Norah had made for us possibly they seemed so good to me because I knew that her hands had made them. The honey, too, was the nicest I had tasted—for it was made by Norah's bees. The butter was perfect—for it was the work of her hands!

I do not think that a happier party ever assembled round a tea-table. Joyce was now quite reconciled to the loss of his daughter, and was beaming all over; and Dick's loyal nature had its own reward, for he, too, was happy the happiness of those he loved—or else I was, and am, the most obtuse fool, and he the most consummate actor that has been. As for Norah and myself, I know we were happy—as happy as it is given to mortals to be.

When tea was over, and Norah fetched her father's pipe and lighted it for him, she said to me with a sweet blush, as she called me by my name for the first time before a stranger:

"I suppose, Arthur, you and Mr. Sutherland would like your own cigars best, but if you care for a pipe there are some new ones here," and she pointed them out. We lit our cigars, and sat round the fire; for in this damp weather the nights were getting a little chilly. Joyce sat on one side of the fire and Dick on the other. I sat next to Dick, and Norah took her place between her father and me, sitting on a little stool beside her father, and leaning her head against his knees, whilst she took the hand that was fondly laid over her shoulder and held it in her own. Presently, as the grey autumn twilight died away, and the light from the turf fire rose and fell, throwing protecting shadows, her other hand stole towards my own—which was waiting to receive it; and we sat silent for a spell, Norah and I in an ecstasy of quiet happiness.

By-and-bye we heard a click at the latch of the gate, and firm, heavy footsteps coming up the path. Norah jumped up, and peeped out of the ugly whisper round the courtyard about ye—"

"What is it, daughter?" said Joyce. "Oh, father! it is Murdock! What can we want?"

"I thought you, 'an's," said he, "I thought you, 'an's, that I was lost entirely, or that the fairies had carried you off; both iv yez this time." This with a sly look at me, followed by a portentous wink to Dick. "An' I'm thinkin' it's about time fur somethin' to ate. Begor! but me stummin' is cryin' out that me throat is cut!"

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OUR OMNIBUS.

THE M.P.

Some weeks ago I ventured the prediction that this year's revision of the Parliamentary register in London would prove much more satisfactory to the Unionist party than last year's did. This prophecy has received most gratifying fulfilment; with very few exceptions, all the returns which I have received show large Unionist gains. It being impossible, for lack of space, to publish the whole batch, I will give what of North Kensington as a fair sample. This shows a clear gain of 333 to the Conservative strength, that party having sustained 1,099 claims and 337 objections, against 954 claims and 149 objections sustained by the Separatists.

It was very noteworthy that Sir Charles Russell in his speech at Buryton did not make the slightest reference to the ignominious flight of Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien. He probably considered that it was one of those cases in which "the least said the soonest mended." But when discussing the matter among themselves Gladstonites are not so reticent. Rough is the language they use, even the words "disgraceful cowards" being sometimes employed. The most charitable verdict that I have heard is Hudibras's satirical apology for funk: "He who fights and runs away, lives to fight another day."

There is more trepidation than joy among Gladstonites in connection with their revered chief's spouting tour in the north. They are afraid of two things; the one, that their idol's memory may betray him as it so egregiously did when stamping the West of England; the other, that in his anxiety to catch votes for Home Rule he will adopt the eight hours' specific. The former error would not much matter, as the world has grown accustomed to Mr. Gladstone's confusing facts with fiction. But the great capitalists, like Mr. Brunner, who supply the Separatist exchequer with cash, would be terribly incensed by the latter blunder.

All my Lancashire correspondents agree that the voting in the Eccles Division is likely to be very close. But they are also unanimously of opinion that, however the result may go, Home Rule will have very little to do with swelling the Separatist poll. The local managers of that party have imported all manner of side issues into the contest, such as the eight hours' question, the local option question, and other matters of special interest to the locality. On the other hand, Unionists take their stand boldly on the ground that Home Rule is a delusion and a snare, which would ruin Ireland and half ruin England. Nor does Mr. Roby dispute that such would be the result if Mr. Gladstone's scheme of 1886 were revived. Since, therefore, no other scheme has been formulated at Hawarden, Mr. Roby is, by his own confession, willing to buy a pig in a poke.

The Scotch Home Rule Association has just issued an indignant protest against Mr. Gladstone's lukewarm patronage of their cause. They charitably assume that he has not been made acquainted with the extent of "the movement" and therefore recapitulate the arguments for granting Home Rule to England, Scotland, and Wales at the same time that it is granted to Ireland. Here is one reason—"Even if provision were made for giving the Irish members a vote on imperial affairs only, they would still be able to exercise control of our business, for by an indirect vote or by allying themselves with a discontented minority in the British Parliament they could upset the Government. In point of fact, the Irish would become the masters of the British Parliament." Excellent argued; that is precisely what Mr. Gladstone would make them unless he disintegrated the United Kingdom altogether, as these Scotch Home Rulers wish him to do.

I am glad to see that the Unionists have resolved to contest North-west Durham at the general election. Mr. Atherton Jones had a walk over in 1886, and there are, consequently, no data on which to determine the present proportions of the two parties. In 1885, before the Home Rule schism split the Liberal party, Mr. Jones had an overwhelming majority over his Conservative opponent. But it is believed that a very considerable number of those who then voted for him have become Liberal-Unionists, and their strength added to the Conservative vote, might suffice to unseat him. At all events, the attempt will be made, an excellent candidate having been obtained in the person of Mr. John Dunville, Lord Hartington's private secretary.

If the Separatist papers are true prophets, the country may be prepared to witness a remarkable development of obstructive tactics as soon as Parliament meets. It is openly announced that the Irish Land Purchase Bill will be blocked by all the resources of perverted ingenuity, especially when it reaches the committee stage. It is not a pleasant look-out for the Government, but the measure must be carried through, come what may.

OLD IZAAK.

London club anglers will learn with pleasure that the popular journal, *Lock to Lock Times*, will in future be known by the title of *Lock to Lock Times and Wood and Field*, the reason of the change being the addition of angling as a special feature. Ever since the regrettable collapse of *Fishing*, the want of a cheap paper for the angling portion of the working classes has been severely felt, and as the proprietors have reduced the paper to the modest but universal price of one penny, the void should be last filled.

In events, the programme issued by the editor, if carried out, should achieve the desired effect.

The Central Association visit to the Clerkenwell Piscatorial on Monday evening last was a success so far as regards the number of clubs represented—twenty-two. But they did not show up in force, and the room was never full. I fancy the gentleman with the pistol rather started a few of the jovial anglers assembled. On Tuesday a combined visit was made to the Amicable Excelsior Angling Society by the clubs enrolled on the Anglers Association (southern division) and the South London United visiting list, when, I am sorry to say, a poor muster was the result, only eight clubs, including some not enrolled on either list, being represented. This was, however, mainly due to a misunderstanding as to the date. I wish the Amicable Excessors better luck next time.

I trust my South London readers will turn up in respectable force to listen to what, I am convinced, will be a very interesting paper by Mr. T. R. Sachs on "Out of the Way Angling Experiences" before the Hatterssea Friends' Angling Society, at the Queen's Head Hotel, Queen's-road, Hatterssea, on Monday, the 27th inst. From the extended experience of the lecturer (and his subjects), a good evening's entertainment should result. The chair will be taken by Mr. E. S. Shrubsole.

The members of the Caledonian Angling Society fished a pegged down match at Pangbourne on Thursday last, for four prizes. In consequence of the low, bright and stale state of the water, however, only three of them were taken, and these with very small takes of fish. Messrs. A. Knock, W. Cooke, and R. Mills were first, second and third respectively. Mr. W. Whitchurch, of the same society, has recently weighed in necks forward to catch the final note—which

four jack, the two heaviest turning the scale at 6lb. 9oz. and 5lb. 16oz. Four members of that well known club, the Bermondsey Brothers, weighed in fish on Sunday last from different waters, viz.: H. Patman, J. Smith, W. Streton, and R. Smith, the total weight being 27lb. 5oz. By the bye, this club recently paid a complimentary visit to the Great Northern Brothers, and, as can well be imagined, received a most cordial welcome. Similar kindly visits by North and South London anglers would go far to spread that brotherly love which should subsist between the devoted followers of gentle Isaac Walton.

Anglers and their friends are invited to a singing concert on Monday evening, at the Anchor and Hope Angling Society, William the Fourth, Canal Bridge, Old Kent-road, when Messrs. D. Davis and A. Shakes will be presented with testimonial subscriptions by members of the club. The genial president, Mr. W. Unwin, will occupy the chair, and I am certain an enjoyable evening will be spent.

I am not in the habit of taking exception to the writings of fellow-fishing scribes, but I cannot refrain from differing with the luxuriant descriptions of the writer of *Piscatorial Hotch-potch* in his recent sweeping denunciation of London anglers. This gentleman actually goes the length of saying that if the offer of forty or fifty brace of store perch to the Thames Angling Preservation Society to be turned into the Thames were accepted, "some blackguard or other" would never rest till he had secured the lot. As this insinuation is directed against London anglers, I wish to enter my protest against its accuracy. London anglers as a rule, are as good and true sportsmen as any other body of anglers, and it by no means follows that any malpractice or unsportsmanlike conduct on the Thames is necessarily the work of London anglers, as this writer always insinuates. In speaking of the late contest at Fulborough, the same writer says that over 400 anglers competed, whereas, the exact number was 243! He also describes the popular and well-known Mr. Wade (secretary of the Central association and member of the Anchor and Hope Angling Society) as a member of the Bermondsey Brothers! When will this writer write less generally, and more particularly and accurately?

Although the water has been so low and bright, and the tidal portion so very deficient when the tide recedes, the returns from the Thames are anything but unsatisfactory. At Richmond, the report of one of the fishermen gives an average of twelve dozen of roach and dace in the day, the highest weight at Twickenham being an average of 15lb. with supplements of barbel or bream. At Teddington, Joseph Baldwin scores a good result in two days of seven hub (the largest, 3lb.), one brace of jack (the best fish, 3lb.), and twelve dozen of roach and dace. The best day's record at Kingston is one day of N. Bolton, with twelve dozen of roach and dace. At Sunbury, in addition to a good quantity of fine gudgeon, the punts of Messrs. T. and A. Stroud have landed nine brace of jack. At Staines, John Keene, jun., has been out six days, the following being some of the results:—One day with Mr. Newbury and friend, fourteen barbel and eight dozen of roach and dace; three days with Mr. Price, twenty hub (the largest, 3lb.), one barbel, and twelve dozen of roach and dace; and another day with Mr. Glace and son, eight dozen of roach and dace, and one barbel.

PIPER PAN.

The fog at the commencement of this week proved injurious to the voices of native singers, and especially disagreeable to the foreign artists who have recently arrived in London in time for the rehearsals of operas which will shortly be produced at the Royal Italian Opera. On Wednesday last I was introduced to a young Italian basso, who had arrived in London via Calais on the previous day. He could hardly believe two sister artists who told him that the weather during the preceding week had been "brilliant and delicious."

Some of the operatic artists who arrived here in the first week of the month were astonished to find splendid sunshine and blue skies shining in what our continental critics are accustomed to call "the land of fog," but many of my foreign artist friends, who have made England their adopted home, speak very favourably of its climate. Americans, on the other hand, say that we "have no climate, but all sorts of weather," and I am disposed to agree with them.

Students of singing should be careful of their voices during the damp and cold weather which may be expected during the six months from the middle of October to the middle of April. Should they exert their voices in the open air during that period they will run the risk of losing them altogether. This is a consolation to me, in view of the fate which probably awaits that concertina player who passes my house every night, as soon as the taverns are closed, singing, or rather howling, sentimental songs.

Mr. Arthur Chappell's Popular Concerts will be resumed on Monday next, and I rejoice to say, that he will return to "the ancient way," beginning each concert at 8.0 instead of 8.30 p.m. It was in these columns that this reform was first advocated, for the sake of suburban music lovers.

At the concert on Monday, Mr. Chappell's popular allies, Sir Charles and Lady Hallé, will make their first public appearance here since their successful visit to Australia. I admire the tact displayed by Sir Charles in selecting for his piano forte solo on this occasion Beethoven's appropriate sonata in E flat, op. 81, "Les Adieux, L'Absence, etc Retour."

Why is Lady Hallé always announced at these concerts as "Madame Néruda?" That was her maiden name, and when she married M. Norman she styled herself "Madame Norman Néruda." Surely she might now adopt the sobriquet "Madame Hallé Néruda," if there be any objections to me incomprehensible to her being announced as Lady Hallé.

The triennial musical festival at Norwich can be of little interest to the bulk of musicians and amateurs, seeing that during the past week only one new work of any importance has been performed; yet some of our daily papers have contained columns of criticism on the performances of such familiar works as "Judas Maccabaeus." Such criticisms might properly have appeared in the local journals, but seem to me out of place in London newspapers.

Signor Lago's goodwill towards English vocalists will be strikingly demonstrated in the forthcoming revival of "Robert le Diable," at the Royal Italian Opera. The principal soprano rôle, Alice, will be taken by Madame Fanny Moody, and the grand basso part, Bertram, by her husband, Mr. Charles Manners. I believe that the principal tenor part, Robert, will be taken by Signor Lago's company. There is no English tenor in Signor Lago's company.

The great violinist, Remenyi, will revisit England next year. He is a consummate master of his art, but used to play tricks with his audience. One of his favourite solos ended with passages in which the sound gradually died away so softly that it was amusing to see the audience craning their necks forward to catch the final note—which

was labour in vain. Remenyi showed me how, at the end of his solo, he appeared to draw his bow across the strings, but really never touched them, and people spoke admiringly of his "wonderful pianissimo."

Abreopos of the musical degrees conferred by the Toronto University, is absent, on English musicians, it has been discovered that in the Bishop of Toronto's application for a charter, he wrote to her Majesty, "all we ask is power to educate our own youth in our own way and in our own schools;" a petition which certainly did not include the right to confer musical degrees on English musicians educated in English schools.

Signor Arditi has composed another vocal waltz, entitled "Geduld" (the German for "Patience"), which I have had the pleasure of hearing, and it appears to me likely to become as widely popular as his celebrated vocal waltz, "Il Bacio." "The Kiss." It was played many times during the operatic tour—of which he was the orchestral conductor—of Madame Patti, and was enthusiastically applauded in the chief cities of North and South America.

Madame Arditi, who accompanied her husband on the tour, brought from Mexico a pretty little pet dog of a breed unknown to me. She smuggled it on board the steamer which brought the leading artists home, but on the second day of the voyage it was discovered by the captain, who told her that it must be handed over to the ship's butcher. In the evening of that day Signor Arditi was to conduct a concert in aid of the Seamen's Home. So she told the captain that if her dog were taken away from her, Signor Arditi would refuse to conduct the concert. "No dog, no Arditi!" The captain smiled, and confessed his beaten, but insisted that she should "never do so any more!"

BUCKLAND, JUNIOR.

With reference to the five-legged frog mentioned last week, Mr. J. Haas informs me that, at the International Fisheries Exhibition, Mr. T. E. Gunn, of Norwich, exhibited a collection of reptiles caught near that town, a remarkable toad, having five distinct and well-formed legs, which was taken alive in May, 1882.

Mr. Roberton, our valued South American correspondent, writes:—"At the base of the mountain Ascotan, close to the boundary line of Bolivia and Chile, there is a long lake of beautiful fresh water. Near the lake there is a hot spring, which sends forth a strong stream of boiling water, flowing into the lake. The temperate water thus formed in the lake is frequented by great quantities of fish. Large numbers of red flamingoes visit the lake for food. They are supposed to come from the lower parts of Bolivia. Notwithstanding the warm water, the more remote parts of the lake are sometimes frozen over at night, and it happens not unfrequently that one of the birds who has wandered too far from the tepid stream is so quickly surrounded with ice that his legs are frozen in and he falls an easy prey to the first passer-by, who captures him and sells him for a small sum of money."

A Hampshire friend wrote to me the other day in much delight over a very tame thrush which is in his possession. It was found in the summer, fallen from its nest, was successfully reared, and seems now to be one of the most charming pets imaginable. It flies about the room whilst my friend is writing, whirling round his hand, pitching on the blotting-paper, and picking at the pen. When it is not noticed, its delight is to find a cigarette end and fly around the room with it to try and provoke pursuit. When the kitchen kettle boils in the morning the thrush whistles in response. It frequently perches on the heads of two stuffed birds in the room, an owl and a hawk, which fact either says much for the thrush's audacity, or but little for the taxidermist's skill.

I, too, have had some birds of this delightful nature. The one I was most attached to was a magpie. She was a dirty and disagreeable bird to look at, but her intellectual qualities were wonderful. Strangely enough she would never exhibit the trait which is usually considered characteristic of magpies—that of hiding teaspoons and other glittering articles. But she took an especial fancy to me, and vigorously attacked any member of the family who came too near me. In fact, she acted towards me as a guardian angel or rather, as we say, as a guardian imp. She would follow me about everywhere, talking, whirling round his hand, picking at the pen.

I am looking forward with much interest to Miss Fortescue's Juliet, which is to be presented to Londoners at the Grand, Islington, next week. There has been no perfectly satisfying Juliet since Adelaide Neilson played the part. Dozens of actresses, young and middle-aged, have, of late years, essayed the rôle, and done a good deal with it. But the part must be looked as well as acted, and acted as well as looked. It is one of the most difficult characters in the whole range of tragedy, because Juliet has to be portrayed both as an innocent maiden and as a cruelly-tortured wife; and how many are able to effect the double achievement?

Mr. Irving, it seems, is to take the chair at the Garrick Theatre on the afternoon of the 5th inst., when Mr. Clement Scott will deliver his lecture, "Thirty Years at the Play," for the benefit of the Actors' Benevolent Fund. Mr. Hare, I presume, will be present on the occasion. If so, he and Mr. Irving will have their sense of professional modesty severely tried, for both artists are highly—and, of course, deservedly—praised by Mr. Scott in the course of his disquisition.

One could wish that Mr. Scott would revise one or two passages of his lecture before delivering it. His reference to the Gilbert-Sullivan operas, for example, struck me, when I heard it, as not quite so appreciative as it should be. He spoke of them as consisting of extravagant topay-turkey-wedged and velvetene. But she took an especial fancy to me, and vigorously attacked any member of the family who came too near me. In fact, she acted towards me as a guardian angel or rather, as we say, as a guardian imp. She would follow me about everywhere, talking, whirling round his hand, picking at the pen.

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A STREET ORATOR IN TROUBLE.

At the Marlborough-street Police Court, John Boaham Parker, 40, described as a surveyor of Salisbury-street, Lissom Grove, was charged with wilfully obstructing the free passage of the highway in Broad-street, Golden-square, by addressing a crowd.—The defendant was arrested by Inspector Shannon, C Division, whilst addressing a mob consisting of roughs, women, and children. The thoroughfare became blocked, and two railway vans were unable to pass along. Forcing his way through the crowd, the inspector said to the "orator," "Now, Mr. Parker, you see what obstruction you are causing. There is the traffic impeded. Will you leave off, and go away?" To this Parker replied, "I absolutely refuse to do so. I have a duty to perform as well as you, and I came here for the purpose." He was then arrested, and no remand was offered.—After cross-examining the inspector as to whether he had received special instructions to arrest him on the occasion, and receiving a negative reply, Parker asked that the hearing might be adjourned, as he was going to be "hurled into gaol in defiance of free speech" without having an opportunity of calling witnesses and defending himself.—Mr. Cooke said there appeared to be previous convictions against him, and he inquired of the gaoler if all the fines had been paid. Sergeant Brewster said that the last time Parker was fined he was allowed time to pay the amount, but he had not paid, and they had not been able to find him since. Parker said that a member of Parliament told him he would see that the matter was settled, and he knew nothing more about it. The prisoner was allowed bail, but none being forthcoming he was locked up at Holloway.

THE PRISONER'S PLEA.

On Parker being put into the dock and asked what he had to say in defence, he pleaded to be allowed to address the court on what he considered to be the unjust grievances of the unemployed. This was the tenth time, he said, he had been at different police courts on the same charge. It was one of free speech and lawful public meeting, and he desired to follow on the lines of that "beautiful example in life which was laid down to the lawyer when he asked which was the greatest and best of all the commandments. It was 'Love God with all your heart.' And again, 'Your labour is your own, so do unto others as you would that others should do unto you.' At the present time there were thousands of men who were starving for want of employment, and he, on their behalf, had been beseeching members of Parliament and others to give heed to their case. He himself might have been starving and walking the streets for aught others cared about it. The lack of employment was a serious and a very grave one, and was producing very great misery in our midst. He could not help addressing the unemployed. Men met him all over London, and it was impossible for those who were on the other side of the City to go to the park and elsewhere at the West-end. It was all very well to tell those men who were starving to accept the shelter of the workhouse, but workhouses were intended, not for the able-bodied, but for the sick and infirm. He had tried over and over again to call the attention of those who lived in high places to this sort of thing—to the misery that existed amongst the thousands of unemployed, and if he died in gaol he would serve his God fearlessly and do it again. He had a duty to perform, and when he found thousands of starving men, women, and children around him neglected by the so-called social system under which we lived, he would agitate aye, even intimidate. It was the police whom he persuaded him to join the union, which he did by paying 3s. 10d. Garrett repeatedly saw the complainant, and endeavoured to procure from him the card of membership which he had received at Barry. On October the 21st the complainant was trying to ship as a fireman on the Cascapedia. The engineer asked him if he was a member of the union. The complainant replied affirmatively, and produced the card which he had obtained from Mr. Hornsby. Garrett, who was standing by, thereupon interposed, and said the card was worthless, and the engineer consequently declined to ship Manibusan. It was further alleged that the defendant threatened to prevent Manibusan from shipping on any vessel for a year if he did not give up possession of the card which he received at Barry.—Mr. Tetlow, for the defence, handed the bench a letter which had been sent by the chief officer of the Cascapedia to Garrett requesting him to provide the ship with an union crew. Manibusan, not being a properly qualified member of that union, was therefore not shipped.—Mr. Raffles intimated that he was of opinion that the charge could not be sustained, and therefore dismissed the case. At the same time he thought that the action of the defendant was a monstrous interference with the liberty of the subject, and counselled Mr. Tetlow to advise his client to keep his mouth shut in the future.

REFUSING TO ASSIST THE POLICE.

A MAGISTRATE'S ADVICE.

Police-inspector Dixon, of the Y Division, applied to Mr. Horace Smith, at the Clerkenwell Police Court, for a summons against a young man for refusing to assist the police when called upon. A constable in his division had two women in custody for larceny the other day in Somers Town. The constable was not able to manage both the women, and a crowd gathering round, he called upon the young man in question to assist him in the Queen's name. In consequence of the man's refusal to assist the police one of the women escaped. The crowd became noisy and violent, and the other woman, now in custody, was put into a cab and driven to the police station.—Mr. Horace Smith: This is a matter in which there ought to be some discretion allowed to the public. I should think in such cases the police are generally quite competent to manage their own affairs. The inspector repeated that one of the women had escaped. The constable called for assistance because the women struggled violently and because his movements were hampered by a rough crowd.—Mr. Horace Smith: You are doubtless quite right in point of law to ask for the summons. I should feel justified in granting a summons if a man refused to assist the police where a constable's life was in danger. It would have been another matter if the man had encouraged the women or the crowd to violence. Under the circumstances some discretion ought to be allowed to him, even when he was called upon. I should hesitate before going into the midst of a violent crowd to assist the police in detaining a woman under the circumstances as you have related them. It is best for the public to interfere as little as possible; in fact, I have often told persons in this court not to interfere with the police in the exercise of their duty.—The inspector said he had the constable's order to apply for the summons.—Mr. Horace Smith: Probably the constable had only the point of law laid before him, and not all the circumstances of the case. If you like you can lay an information, and then I will consider whether I shall grant the application or not.—The inspector said he would do so.

SINGULAR ASSAULT CASE.

A navy named Treadwell, employed at the Ship Canal works at Eastham, was sentenced to a month's imprisonment for assaulting Mr. Arthur Earle, J.P. of Liverpool, and Mr. Edward Hume, of the London Chancery bar, who were visiting the works on the invitation of the resident manager. The prisoner, who was drunk, chased the visitors about the works, severely kicked Mr. Hume, and attempted to strike Mr. Earle with his clenched fist.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT MARYPORT.

On Thursday afternoon a ship carpenter, named John Bell, was blown from a scaffold at Messrs. Nitson's ship-building yard, Maryport, during the prevalence of a heavy gale. He fell upwards of forty feet, and sustained a fracture of the skull, to which he succumbed an hour afterwards.

could for him.—Parker listened to what was said about this matter, and, addressing the magistrate, asked if he could reply as to the truth or falsehood of the allegation, and on being told that he could not, he walked to the cells.

PROPOSED BATHS FOR ST. JAMES'S
At St. James's Vestry on Thursday, a long and animated discussion took place on the question of providing new baths and washhouses in Marshall-street.—Mr. Winnatt, chairman of the baths and washhouses commissioners, explained the scheme, which is still in embryo, but which, he estimates, could be carried out for about £5,000. In moving for a committee to consider the matter in detail, he was warmly seconded by Mr. Poole.—Mr. Keevil and others opposed the scheme on the ground that the proposed new baths and washhouses were unnecessary, and would involve fresh burdens upon the already overtaxed ratepayers.—Mr. Styles, discussing the question of extravagance in local administration, remarked that there was matter in print which justified his saying that the vestry was "picking the pockets of the ratepayers."—After further discussion, the proposed committee was appointed by sixteen votes to eight.

TWO GERMAN HORRORS.

A Berlin telegram states that Brewmaster Broemel, employed on the Lohma domain, near Schmölln, came to a shocking end the other day by falling into a brewing kettle, and being boiled to death. His wife vainly tried to extricate him, and so severely burned her arms in the effort that she will probably lose them.—From Ries (Saxony) a tragedy, surrounded with considerable mystery, is reported. A man named Adolph Wook, with his wife and child, arrived there a few days ago from Apolda. In the evening he left the hotel, and never returned. On Sunday the body of the child was found in the River Elbe, death having been caused by strangulation. On Monday the man's body was also taken from the water, with a photograph of the child sewn to his breast. The woman is missing, and the affair is at present unexplainable.

ALLEGED INTIMIDATION OF A SAILOR.

George Garrett, described as an executive officer connected with the Liverpool branch of the Sailors and Firemen's Union, appeared before Mr. Raffles, at the Liverpool Police Court, in answer to a summons charging him with alleged intimidation on the 3rd of October. The prosecuting solicitor stated that Manibusan was a ship's fireman, and when in Barry last July he was told by the officers that he could not stay on board the steamer unless he became a member of the union. Manibusan accordingly applied for admission to the union. He was told as he was a foreigner it would be necessary for him to pay an entrance fee of £20. Not having that sum he paid 30s. on account, and received a card of membership. He came to Liverpool in September last, and was met by Mr. Hornsby, of the International Federation of Seamen, Firemen, and Stewards, who persuaded him to join the union, which he did by paying 3s. 10d. Garrett repeatedly saw the complainant, and endeavoured to procure from him the card of membership which he had received at Barry. On October the 21st the complainant was trying to ship as a fireman on the Cascapedia. The engineer asked him if he was a member of the union. The complainant replied affirmatively, and produced the card which he had obtained from Mr. Hornsby. Garrett, who was standing by, thereupon interposed, and said the card was worthless, and the engineer consequently declined to ship Manibusan. It was further alleged that the defendant threatened to prevent Manibusan from shipping on any vessel for a year if he did not give up possession of the card which he received at Barry.—Mr. Tetlow, for the defence, handed the bench a letter which had been sent by the chief officer of the Cascapedia to Garrett requesting him to provide the ship with an union crew. Manibusan, not being a properly qualified member of that union, was therefore not shipped.—Mr. Raffles intimated that he was of opinion that the charge could not be sustained, and therefore dismissed the case. At the same time he thought that the action of the defendant was a monstrous interference with the liberty of the subject, and counselled Mr. Tetlow to advise his client to keep his mouth shut in the future.

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THE MAGISTRATE'S VIEW.

—Mr. Cooke (to the prisoner): Now, attend to the few words that I have to say. You are not improving your own personal condition, or preventing yourself from starving, by blocking up the public streets of London. You have a right, a full and perfect right, certainly, to advocate the cause of the working men, what you may consider to be right for the improvement and condition of the working classes, and for the alleviation of their misery; but you must do it in a place that will not obstruct the public thoroughfares. There are places open to you, as you know, which are used every day for promulgating the views of those who wish to better the condition of the people. But you, and men like you, must not go into the public streets and collect persons around you, and so prevent the passage of vehicles. That never can be allowed. You have been convicted before; but I am most unwilling to proceed to extreme measures on this occasion, therefore I will give you one more chance; but I will tell you, that if you are brought here again on a similar charge I shall do, as I have done once before in another case when sitting at Marylebone, commit you, as I committed that person for trial, before a judge and jury, and it will be for them to mete out to you the punishment which they may think you deserve. I give you, therefore, one more chance, and shall only fine you £10; and so be advised by me, and not go and fill up the public streets again.—Parker: I am not able to pay a single farthing. To tell you the truth, I was going to ask you to assist me out of the funds of the court.—Mr. Lyall (the clerk): And the alternative will be imprisonment for fourteen days.—As the prisoner was being removed his landlord entered the witness-box, and applied for advice. He said that Parker took a house of his on the 2nd of August, and had never paid any rent, and he wished to re-obtain the keys. He had procured a warrant of execution at the Marylebone Police Court, but the police could not turn him out until next week.—Mr. Cooke: The application for fourteen days.—As the prisoner was being removed his landlord entered the witness-box, and applied for advice. He said that Parker took a house of his on the 2nd of August, and had never paid any rent, and he wished to re-obtain the keys. He had procured a warrant of execution at the Marylebone Police Court, but the police could not turn him out until next week.—Mr. Cooke: The application for fourteen days.—As the prisoner was being removed his landlord entered the witness-box, and applied for advice. He said that Parker took a house of his on the 2nd of August, and had never paid any rent, and he wished to re-obtain the keys. 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LAST WEEK'S POLICE.

Guildhall.

ALLEGED CITY FRAUD.—Arthur Rorke, 28, merchant, of Great St. Helen's and Baron's Court Chambers, West Kensington, was brought up on remand before Mr. Alderman Remond charged with having obtained, on the 13th of July last, two cheques, value £1,200 and £100, from Pompeii Valenzuela by false pretences. Mr. St. John Wontner appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. J. P. Grain defended. The facts of the case were as follows:

In October, 1889, the prosecutor, who is a merchant of the republic of Honduras, received a circular from Elder, Rorke, and Co., of Great St. Helen's, offering to do banking business and to obtain goods for him by credit. Correspondence ensued, and Valenzuela promised to call on that firm when he arrived in London from New York. On July 10th he wrote to Rorke asking him on what terms he would do business if he was deposited £800 or £1,000, stating that in addition to goods for that amount he should require a like sum on credit for six months. He stated in a most positive manner that he had a balance at the Bank of England of £5,000. Believing these statements, prosecutor deposited £1,300 with Rorke. This was to be used in purchasing goods for him. Rorke at first took him to Rylands, where he gave extensive orders, which he said were on credit; but afterwards discovered that it was a cash transaction. They then went to Manchester, and prisoner left him. The prosecutor received certain information, which caused him to make inquiries. He then discovered that the prisoner was unknown to any of the houses.—Mr. Alderman Remond committed the prisoner, who deserved his defence, for trial, a remitting him to bail in two sureties of £750 each.

Bow-street.

THE CHARGE AGAINST CASTIOLI.—The court was crowded with Swiss restaurant-keepers and others interested in the charge against Angelo Castioli of having murdered Councillor Rossi during the recent revolution in Ticino.—Mr. Grin mentioned the case to Mr. Lushington, the magistrate, saying that he intended at once to raise the question whether this was a political offence or not and to put witnesses from Ticino in the box who would deny that the accused fired the shot which proved fatal to Rossi. The matter was a very serious one, and one into which he was instructed to go very fully.—The magistrate suggested that the case should be heard on Tuesday, but, in deference to counsel's desire, appointed Monday week for the hearing.—Castioli, who was not brought into court still, was then formally remanded until Saturday, when he will again be remanded to the following Monday.

A SYSTEM OF PARSOCIALISM.—Among the applicants was a ladylike person who entered the witness-box and said: "I want to ask you, sir, what can be done to stop a system of persecution to which I am subjected from three families of the name of Main, Dunn, and Shannon. My letters are continually intercepted by them, and they pass their daughters on to me. My brother in America has on several occasions sent me money, but this has been intercepted and taken possession of by these people. The daughters of these people dress themselves as me and obtain money due to me from my friends and customers."—Mr. Lushington: How have they managed to do all this?—Applicant: I don't know, sir.—Mr. Lushington: Before I grant you any process you must bring some sort of evidence.—Applicant was about to make a further statement, but was stopped by Mr. Alexander, the chief clerk, who told her to go into the office and lay an information.—Applicant thanked the magistrate.

Marlborough-street.

AN AWFULLY FOOLISH WOMAN.—Elizabeth Gordon, an old woman, was charged with being drunk in Wardour-street. Rolling about the pavement and performing antics that would do credit to a circus clown, she was accosted by a constable, who asked her what she was about. She replied: "I say, bobby, if I had a pistol and could aim straight, I would shoot you!" (Laughter).—Mr. Newton: What about this?—Prisoner: I was about doing a little business inside a theatre, and whilst waiting for my turn to go on, I lay down at the stage door. (Laughter). I don't believe I was drunk; but it was the weather, and the excitement under which I was labouring at having to perform.—Sergeant Brewer (the gaoler): She was here a month ago and fined.—Prisoner: I'm an awfully foolish woman.—Mr. Newton: Very likely. Pay 2s., or fourteen days.

BROBBERIES AT PUBLIC BATHS.—Charles T. Creswell, 17, a clerk, of Fitzroy-street, said to be the son of a surgeon, was charged with stealing from the trouser pockets of William H. D. Clarke, of the Muswell-road, whilst at the baths in Whitfield-street on Friday night. From what had happened previously, the prosecutor, who was a regular visitor at the baths, had some of his money marked by an attendant, and left it in his clothes in one of the dressing boxes, while he took a bath. The prisoner was also a bather, and when they left the water he dressed in an adjoining box, and soon after, when some of the marked money was missed,—Mr. Newton: What made you have your money marked?—Prosecutor said it at some time ago he lost a gold watch and chain, and the property of others of the members had mysteriously disappeared.—Henry Mann, a stoker, who had marked the money with his punch, said that he watched the prisoner and saw him act suspiciously.—Cross-examined by Mr. Newton: It was a club night, and there were about forty bathers present. Prisoner had been in the habit of attending every Friday night. There might have been some other bathers near to him when witness saw him in the open boxes. It was not an uncommon thing for bathers to go into each other's boxes, but not to close the doors after them.—John Manser, an attendant, saw the witness Mann take the prisoner's money in the stock hole. It was then given to Mr. Clarke, and he took it with him to box No. 14. When the prisoner left he entered the compartment, and partly closed the door, but did not lock it. He remained inside for a little time, and came out again with a towel in his hand. Afterwards he entered No. 18 box, and closed the door in the same manner, and having stayed there for a minute or so he left and went to No. 17, his own box. A constable was sent for, and when he had dressed the loss of the marked money was made known to him, and he was asked to return to No. 14 box.—Constable 33D said that he was called to the baths at half-past nine on Friday night. He saw the prosecutor, and from what he stated he went to No. 14 box, and found the prisoner there. He told him he should charge him with stealing 2s. marked money, and he replied that it was a mistake, and on asking him what he was doing in the box, with the door partly closed, he said that he had gone there to arrange his necktie. Witness struck a light, and on examining the box, he found underneath the seat the missing coins. The prisoner was arrested, taken to the police station, and charged, and on his being searched, eight pawn-brokers' duplicates, for three watches, two rings, a chain, three knives, and a pair of scales and weights, were found on him.—Manser, on being remanded, said that the constable was sent for quietly. The looking glasses in each of the boxes were alike. The prisoner's tie appeared

to be all right before he went in the first time. He had adjusted it previously at a large pier glass. The prisoner was suspected all through of being dishonest.—Mr. Newton said that inquiries had better be made by the police, and for that purpose he should remand the accused, and accept bail for his re-appearance.

Thames.

ALLEGED "COOKING" OF VOTING PAPERS.—Three overseers for the parish of Whitechapel, named George Hamilton, 72, Whitechapel-road; John Hall, 102, Whitechapel-road; and Morris Van Thal, of 2, Great Alice-street, were summoned on remand for conspiring to unlawfully deprive Stanley Mockett of his right to have his name inserted in the list of persons entitled to be registered as Parliamentary voters for the Whitechapel Division, and for combining to insert in the list certain names of persons who, to their knowledge, had no qualification. Mr. Candy, Q.C., instructed by Mr. W. H. Chatterton, appeared to prosecute, and Mr. Arnold White defended. This was the fourth time the hearing of the case had been before the court.—Mr. Thomas Metcalfe, vestry clerk, stated that he received two drafts of names from Mr. Hall of persons to be placed upon the lists of voters for the Middle and South Wards, but he did not receive instructions from any overseer to place the names of any aliens upon the list.—Mr. A. White: Is there any name in the present list that does not appear in the rate-book?—The Witness: I cannot say.—Mr. Candy: I can tell you there are hundred of names on the list that are not in the rate-book.—Mr. S. Mockett, a Conservative agent, was called by Mr. Candy, who asked him the number of names put on the lists and struck off by the revising barrister since September 26th.—Mr. A. White objected to the question; and the magistrate held that the number of objections to names allowed or disallowed did not affect the question.—Mr. Candy asked the witness how many names were struck off on his own objection?—The Witness: The number was 1,875, and several hundreds of them were names struck off in previous years. There were 400 aliens that were struck off in previous years put on again by the overseers in 1890. The witness knew no reason to justify the putting on of those names that were struck off in previous years. Some of the names thus put on he could not find anywhere. There were 210 names in the list as occupiers of Brady-street Buildings which did not appear in the rate-book; only 47 of that number were allowed. The summonses were eventually dismissed.

Wor hip-street.

A WORTHLESS CHEQUE.—Frank Bradley, 45, of Fanshawestreet, Hoxton, a cabinet-maker, was charged with having obtained, by means of a worthless cheque, a sum of £3 3s. from Frederick Cooke, landlord of the Bishop Blaize public-house, New Inn Yard, Shoreditch.—The prosecutor said that on the 29th September the prisoner showed him a cheque and said he wanted it changed, and witness, on the statement of a man named Stelfox that the cheque was all right, consented to cash it. It was returned from the bank marked "no account."—The cheque was produced and proved to be a form of "The Trading Bank, Limited," West-street, Moorgate-street, drawn in favour of "A. Bradley by W. R. Morris," for £3 3s. The prisoner represented that he had received it by the prisoner, said that he saw the cheque handed to the prisoner by a man named Coote, who filled it in and afterwards, by direction of the prisoner, endorsed it "A. Bradley."—Mr. Mead said the case required much more explanation, and remanded the prisoner.

ALLEGED WATCH STEALING.—John Nash, 24, and Elizabeth Wagner, a tall and brawny girl of 19, were charged with being concerned together in stealing from the person of Charles Dods, a traveller, residing at South-end, a gold watch and chain. The facts of the case have been reported, but the prisoners have been twice remanded for the attendance of a witness, who was assaulted by Wagner at the time of the robbery. The prisoners were now committed for trial.

West London.

THE OFFICE BOY AND HIS MARY.—Edgar Bennett, who resided with his parents in Colworth-road, Leytonstone, appeared to answer a summons at the instance of a young woman named Priscilla Jewell, of Priory-road, Chiswick, who alleged that he was the father of her child.—Mr. Spender, on behalf of the defendant, who had a very boisterous appearance, admitted the paternity.—The complainant, who looked considerably older, said the child was born in July last.—The defendant was put into the box to be questioned as to his means. He said he was an office boy to a wine merchant in the City, receiving 10s. a week.—The complainant stated that the defendant's father promised to help him.—Mr. Curtis Bennett: He is not bound to do it.—The Defendant: He will have nothing to do with the case.—At the request of Mr. Spender, the magistrate inquired the age of the complainant, and she said 23.

The defendant, in answer to questions, said the complainant was a domestic servant in his father's house. He lived at home with him, but he did not pay for his board and lodging.—Mr. Spender: He paid his railway fare out of the money and refreshments in town.—Mr. Curtis Bennett: In which class do you ride?—The Defendant: Second class. (Laughter).—Mr. Curtis Bennett thought the defendant should have gone third-class, and made an order for the payment of 3s. 6d. a week, with costs, until the child was sixteen.—Mr. Spender urged the magistrate to make a lower order, and said the defendant was a growing young fellow and would improve. (Laughter).

LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.—Several poor women attended i with respect to their lodgings, the landlords having taken proceedings to eject them. In one case it appeared that an order had been obtained, the usher looking at the notice and stating that the time had expired.—Mr. Bennett said she must go, or she would be turned out by the police. In another case the landlord had given notice of levy for rent if she did not leave the apartments. She said the landlord had threatened to take her bedstead.—Mr. Bennett said he could not interfere.—In a case in which the landlord was the complainant, he had gone there to arrange his necktie. Witness struck a light, and on examining the box, he found underneath the seat the missing coins. The prisoner was arrested, taken to the police station, and charged, and on his being searched, eight pawn-brokers' duplicates, for three watches, two rings, a chain, three knives, and a pair of scales and weights, were found on him.—Manser, on being remanded, said that the constable was sent for quietly. The looking glasses in each of the boxes were alike. The prisoner's tie appeared

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A DANGEROUS HORSE.—An inquest was held at Plumstead on the body of William Collar, a pensioned stoker from the Royal Arsenal, living at 10, Gunning-street, Plumstead.—Edward Kinck said that deceased was knocked down and run over by a horse and van belonging to Bailey and Co., of Berkshire Brewery, Camberwell. The horse was restive and unmanageable. The driver said the horse had been jibbing and plunging about all day, and that he told the horsekeeper before he left that if an accident occurred he would not be responsible.—Geo. Cromwell, the drayman, said the statement of the latter witness was correct. The horse was taken out the day after the accident, and was so unmanageable that it had to be brought back.—Dr. Lindow, surgeon, Plumstead, said deceased's breast-bone and ribs, on both sides, were broken, and the result of being probably run over. It would require an enormous force or crush to produce such extensive injuries. A fall would not do it.—The jury returned a verdict of "Died from the effects of being crushed by a brewer's dray," and added a rider that such a dangerous horse ought not to have been sent out into the streets.

INQUESTS.

THE DISGRACEFUL AFFAIR AT SPITALFIELDS.—Dr. Macdonald resumed an inquiry, at the court-house, Norton Folgate, into the circumstances attending the death of Mary Tibbitts, aged one month, the daughter of a labourer, of Great Pearl-Street, Spitalfields, and whose death occurred on the 2nd instant, under circumstances reported in *The People* last week, when it appeared from the evidence that the mother and a woman named Porter started from their homes at 10 o'clock on the Thursday morning, and spent the day drinking about from one public-house to the other, the result being that they got "so mixed" that they lost one another, Porter taking the baby. At eight o'clock, and after the mother had searched in nearly every public-house, they met at the Elder Tree, Fleur-de-Lis-street, Porter having the deceased wrapped up in her apron.—Dr. Moore, of Brick-lane, deposed that the child must have been dead some hours, and this was caused by slow suffocation. When the doctor visited the house, Porter was in bed drunk, and Mrs. Tibbitts was in a similar condition, and appeared in court with a black eye. The inquiry was adjourned for the attendance of the woman Porter, who absconded on hearing that an inquest was to be held. Mr. Thomas Burrows attended on behalf of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.—Annie Porter, of 33, Great Pearl-street, deposed that on Thursday week they were all drinking about together. Witness was very drunk, and so was the mother, who fell on her face in Brick-lane. By the Coroner: When she handed the child to the mother, she had not the slightest idea that it was dead; she thought it had gone to sleep. She covered the deceased with the shawl to keep it warm. The child had been crying all the afternoon, but she could not say when it left off. She did not go back to the house because she was afraid of Mrs. Tibbitts, who was a very treacherous woman.—By the Coroner: Did not she go to the police?—The witness was not fed all the afternoon.—Mrs. Tibbitts, recalled, said it was not true that she fell down. The black eye she had was given her by Porter, who struck her over her mother's shoulder.—The coroner, in summing up, remarked on the disgraceful nature of the case, and said that drunkenness was no excuse for the death of the child; there might be carelessness for which an excuse might be found, but that was entirely a matter for the jury to settle.—After a deliberation of about twenty minutes the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence, but they considered that the death was due to the gross negligence of Porter, and that the mother was guilty of d—r—serving a severe censure.—The coroner, in censuring both the women, remarked that he hoped it would be a lesson to both of them, and they ought to consider themselves very fortunate that the jury had not taken a stronger view of the case.

SAD END OF A CABMAN.—Mr. E. Baxter held an inquest on the body of George Blatchford, 34, a cab-driver, late of Euston-street, Bethnal Green.—P.C. George Jones, 169 L. Clarke, of the Muswell-road, whilst at the baths in Whitfield-street on Friday night. From what had happened previously, the prosecutor, who was a regular visitor at the baths, had some of his money marked by an attendant, and left it in his clothes in one of the dressing boxes, while he took a bath. The prisoner was also a bather, and when they left the water he dressed in an adjoining box, and soon after, when some of the marked money was missed,—Mr. Newton: What made you have your money marked?—Prosecutor said it at some time ago he lost a gold watch and chain, and the property of others of the members had mysteriously disappeared.—Henry Mann, a stoker, who had marked the money with his punch, said that he watched the prisoner and saw him act suspiciously.—Cross-examined by Mr. Newton: It was a club night, and there were about forty bathers present. Prisoner had been in the habit of attending every Friday night. There might have been some other bathers near to him when witness saw him in the open boxes. It was not an uncommon thing for bathers to go into each other's boxes, but not to close the doors after them.—John Manser, an attendant, saw the witness Mann take the prisoner's money in the stock hole. It was then given to Mr. Clarke, and he took it with him to box No. 14. When the prisoner left he entered the compartment, and partly closed the door, but did not lock it. He remained inside for a little time, and came out again with a towel in his hand. Afterwards he entered No. 18 box, and closed the door in the same manner, and having stayed there for a minute or so he left and went to No. 17, his own box. A constable was sent for, and when he had dressed the loss of the marked money was made known to him, and he was asked to return to No. 14 box.—Constable 33D said that he was called to the baths at half-past nine on Friday night. He saw the prosecutor, and from what he stated he went to No. 14 box, and found the prisoner there. He told him he should charge him with stealing 2s. marked money, and he replied that it was a mistake, and on asking him what he was doing in the box, with the door partly closed, he said that he had gone there to arrange his necktie. Witness struck a light, and on examining the box, he found underneath the seat the missing coins. The prisoner was arrested, taken to the police station, and charged, and on his being searched, eight pawn-brokers' duplicates, for three watches, two rings, a chain, three knives, and a pair of scales and weights, were found on him.—Manser, on being remanded, said that the constable was sent for quietly. The looking glasses in each of the boxes were alike. The prisoner's tie appeared

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DENONCING THE POLICE.

Prior to attempting to hold the meeting at St. Paul's, Power and his supporters assembled on Clerkenwell Green, and speeches were made denouncing the police. Power said he had, in common fairness, sent a notice to the police, and they would not doubt attempt to stop their meeting at St. Paul's. Nevertheless, he was determined, in spite of the whole of the police of the City, to carry out his intention. The police might proclaim the meeting over and over again, but it would make no difference. If any violence were attempted there would be reprisals. He wanted simply to address a common meeting, and would like some of the canons of St. Paul's to assist him. Canon Gregory had made grave accusations against the unemployed, and he (Power) had written to him asking him to come to the steps of St. Paul's and make good those charges, and also to discuss the question on religious grounds if he chose. If the police were cowards enough to use their batons against

harmless, starving men they would be compelled to defend themselves.

REMARKABLE SCENE.—THE ANARCHIST.—The meeting then dispersed, and Power and his companions separated, and made their way singly and in couples to St. Paul's. Arrived here, a surprise was attempted. Power, who on the last occasion was dressed in a white painter's smock, was now elaborately got up as a "swell," wearing a tall silk hat and gold rimmed spectacles. By means of this disguise he succeeded in getting to the top of the steps in front of the cathedral without being noticed, and immediately, in a very loud voice, commenced, "Friends and fellow workers, we have met here to protest against the unjust and tyrannical—'" Two plain-clothes detectives immediately seized Power, and, expostulating, was hurried away, declaring that he was being pinched, and calling on the public to take particular notice of what was being done. He was then convened, and immediately, in a very loud voice, commanded, "Friends and fellow workers, we have met here to protest against the unjust and tyrannical—'" Two plain-clothes detectives immediately seized Power, and, expostulating, was hurried away, declaring that he was being pinched, and calling on the public to take particular notice of what was being done. He was then convened, and immediately, in a very loud voice, commanded, "Friends and fellow workers, we have met here to protest against the unjust and tyrannical—'" Two plain-clothes detectives immediately seized Power, and, expostulating, was hurried away, declaring that he was being pinched, and calling on the public to take particular notice of what was being done. He was then convened, and immediately, in a very loud voice, commanded, "Friends and fellow workers, we have met here to protest against the unjust and tyrannical—'" Two plain-clothes detectives immediately seized Power, and, expostulating, was hurried away, declaring that he was being pinched, and calling on the public to take particular notice of what was being done. He was then convened, and immediately, in a very loud voice, commanded, "Friends and fellow workers, we have met here to protest against the unjust and tyrannical—'" Two plain-clothes detectives immediately seized Power, and, expostulating, was hurried away, declaring that he was being pinched, and calling on the public to take particular notice of what was being done. He was then convened, and immediately, in a very loud voice, commanded, "Friends and fellow workers, we have met here to protest against the unjust and tyrannical—'" Two plain-clothes detectives immediately seized Power, and, expostulating, was hurried away, declaring that he was being pinched, and calling on the public to take particular notice of what was being done. He was then convened, and immediately, in a very loud voice, commanded, "Friends and fellow workers, we have met here to protest against the unjust and tyrannical—'" Two plain-clothes detectives immediately seized Power, and, expostulating, was hurried away, declaring that he was being pinched, and calling on the public to take particular notice of what was being done. He was then convened, and immediately, in a very loud voice, commanded, "Friends and fellow workers, we have met here to protest against the unjust and tyrannical—'" Two plain-clothes detectives immediately seized Power, and, expostulating, was hurried away, declaring that he was being pinched, and calling on the public to take particular notice of what was being done. He was then convened, and immediately, in a very loud voice, commanded, "Friends and fellow workers, we have met here to protest against the unjust and tyrannical—'" Two plain-clothes detectives immediately seized Power, and, expostulating, was hurried away, declaring that he was being pinched, and calling on the public to take particular notice of what was being done. He was then convened, and immediately, in a very loud voice, commanded, "Friends and fellow workers, we have met here to protest against the unjust and tyrannical—'" Two plain-clothes detectives immediately seized Power, and, expostulating, was hurried away, declaring that he was being pinched, and calling on the public to take particular notice of what was being done. He was then convened, and immediately, in a very loud voice

"THE PEOPLE'" MIXTURE.

There are 60,000 Unitarians in Hungary—an increase of 1,000 over last year's figures.

The Guildhall School of Music started the autumn season with no fewer than 3,500 pupils.

No fewer than three parodies of the Lyceum production of "Ravenswood" are in preparation.

Lord Brassey's son has offered his father's London property to the occupiers at seventeen and a half years' purchase.

Farmer Page, of Stratford-on-Avon, has been fined £20 and costs for sending into the town milk that was adulterated to the extent of 57 per cent.

Little Clementina Throssom, the seven-year-old daughter of a baker living in Govan, was sliding down a railing, fell to the bottom, and was killed on the spot.

The typhoid fever from which Lady Rosebery is suffering is, it is believed, caused by drinking impure water, one of the springs having been polluted by some adjacent works.

Another testimony to this balmy autumn. During the last few days a second crop of strawberries has been gathered in the neighbourhood of Kamegate, the fruit having been grown in the open air.

Mrs Colenso, in her lectures, describes how, before the trial of our Zulu prisoners, she bought for 10s. through a British sweepstakes, a Zulu woman captured by the conquering tribe, in order to restore her to her husband.

The revision of the list of voters in the Dulwich Division of Camberwell, which includes Peckham, has resulted in a Conservative and Unionist gain of 355. In North Kensington the Conservatives claim a gain of 33.

The Spanish expedition which was sent to punish the natives of one of the Caroline Islands, has captured the port of Matalamani after some fighting, in which there was loss on both sides.

In spite of the almost ideally beautiful weather we have been enjoying, influenza has made its reappearance in Paris. "Within the circle of my own acquaintance I happen to know," writes a correspondent, "of not less than ten cases."

What will Lord Penrhyn now say? The Prince of Wales may attend the next Eisteddfod. It is hinted that the prince is desirous by his personal attendance to efface the unpleasant incidents in connection with the holding of the Eisteddfod in North Wales.

The committee appointed by the City corporation to inquire into the water supply of London have brought their public investigation to an end. It was stated that seventy Acts of Parliament had been passed to transfer water undertakings to municipal authorities.

Mr. H. Cripps, presiding at the Bucks Quarter Sessions, commented on the isolated action of some magistrates with regard to licences. In view of recent decisions, he pointed out the desirability of some uniform line being adopted. On the motion of Lord Rothschild, several names were added to the existing licensing committee, which was asked to report generally on the matter.

Mr. Brox informed an applicant, at the North London Police Court, that the water company had power to cut off the supply of water in the case of failure to repair the connecting pipe within fourteen days of notice to do so having been given. Applicant, the magistrate added, should have caused the pipe to be repaired, and deducted the cost from the rent.

A "service of reconciliation" was held on Monday in St. Paul's Cathedral, with the object of removing from the edifice all canonical impediments caused by its recent defilement by a suicide within the building. In compliance with a petition from the cathedral authorities, the Bishop of London attended, and after the service he made the required declaration in a document which was taken charge of by the cathedral authorities.

A regrettable incident occurred during the ceremony of opening the new term at the Free University of Brussels. The mayor, M. Buis, having addressed the students, M. Phillipon, who had been chosen rector for next year, rose to speak. He was at once assailed with loud cries of "Down with the Jews!" and the disturbance reached such a pitch that the mayor was obliged to call in the police. A severe struggle ensued, and several students had to be arrested.

The arena of the Rue Pergolée, Paris, where bull fights take place every Sunday and Wednesday, has again been the scene of an accident, which will probably prove fatal. It was recently thought that greater interest would be given to the spectacle by the addition of negroes stimulating the bull with pointed cudgels during the fight. One of these men was last Sunday so seriously gored by an infuriated bull that he was carried out of the arena and conveyed to his lodging. Only faint hopes are entertained of his recovery.

The Russian painter, Nicolai, a follower of Count Tolstoi, is at present exhibiting in Berlin a remarkable picture called "What is Truth?" It represents Christ before Pilate at the moment when Pilate asked Christ the above question. The picture, which is causing great sensation, is of an ultra-realistic type, and represents Christ as he may be supposed to have looked at that moment. The Saviour's clothes are dirty and torn, his hair dishevelled, and his whole appearance suggestive of the struggle he had been going through. Several ladies have, it is stated, already fainted after looking at the picture.

Judgment has been given in the Board of Trade Inquiry, at Liverpool, into the founding of the Red Cross Line steamers Portuguese. The vessel was bound from Baltimore to Para, and on the night of the 27th August she encountered a heavy gale, and was so severely knocked about that she foundered the next day, and the captain, chief officer, and seven of the crew were drowned, the others escaping in the boats. The court found that the vessel was thoroughly well found and equipped, proper efforts were made to ride out the gale, and the disaster was due to the vessel having been driven through the centre of a terrible cyclone.

John Crandall and Edward German were summoned to the Lambeth Police Court for intimidating officers of the London Transport Company. Disatisfaction had arisen because of the dismissals of a foreman, and certain of the men turned out, others remaining at work. A few days back, when the horses were being changed in Clapham-road, the defendants removed the bit and reins, and let them run loose. Mr. Hopkins said that had any injury resulted to persons or property the men would have been before him on a very much more serious charge. He fined each defendant 2s. and 2s. costs, or fourteen days' imprisonment.

Mr. Phillip Armytage, Farneley House, Queen's-road, Chelsea, appeared to a summons, at the Westminster Police Court, to answer the charge, made under the Highways Act of William IV., of wilfully obstructing the thoroughfare by conducting a religious service, with the accompaniment of a drum, crotina, and cornet, and the assistance of a loud-voiced crossing-sweeper. The complainant, Mr. Leslie Murray Robertson, of Cheyne Walk, said these Sunday performances within twenty paces of his windows were indeed intolerable. Mr. Girdlestone, the defendant, relied on the decision in the Whitechapel case

but Mr. Shell would not admit the contention, and imposed a fine of 4s., refusing to grant a case.

We received from the Thames 92,935,225 gallons of water daily during September.

The President of Uruguay is a man of no pretensions. He lives over a millionaire store.

The total membership of the Dockers' Union is now 50,840.

In all 2,160,000 people have visited the Edinburgh Exhibition.

There were 2,400 births and 1,673 deaths in London last week.

During September Londoners consumed 184,412,177 gallons of water daily.

Earl Spencer has promised to open the bridge, costing £3,000, built over the River Nene at Wellingborough.

A coloured woman has sued a Texas newspaper for 100 lbs. damages for having spoken of her as a white woman.

There was not last week a single death from small-pox in any of the twenty-eight great towns of England and Wales.

In eighty-nine fatal cases of diarrhoea last week the victims were children under 5 years of age.

Norwich, the Connecticut town, has just lost its oldest inhabitant. Mrs. Hartigan had lived 105 years.

Lord Coleridge does not like photographers. The world has only seen one photo of him, and then he was taken by a "snap-shottist" unawares.

Whilst our Army is on the decrease, that of Germany is steadily moving in a contrary direction. Since 1875 the German Army has increased by 83,331 men.

A scandalmonger is a person who talks to our neighbours about us. An entertaining talker is a person who tells us mean stories about our neighbours.

A Massachusetts young man has got into some trouble with his betrothed for courting eight other girls beside herself. This is the penalty of having a large heart.

Mrs. Mamie Joseph, daughter of Bernard Joseph, prominent merchant of St. Augustine, Florida, has been shot dead by Alexander Campbell, a rejected lover.

The lady guides are beginning to have the value of their services recognised. One has been as far as Mount Lebanon, and is now in Palestine acting as guide.

Another sign of improvement in the position of Indian women is the fact that there exists at Bombay a women's club, several of the members of which are Parsee ladies.

In the course of a boy's fight at Greenwich a lad named Larkins struck a five-year-old companion, named Smith, on the head with a stick. Death resulted in seven days.

The engine-driver of a Glasgow train saw a woman walking coolly towards the metals at Cardross. He whistled, but she went on self-destruction, for she coolly put her head on the rail and was decapitated.

A meeting is about to be held in Belfast in favour of a tunnel between Great Britain and Ireland. There are only eleven nautical miles between the two islands, says the Northern Whig, if we go up the Antrim coast.

The decrease in the number of glowworms in this country is said to be due to the depredations of the swallows, who use the worms to light their nests. The luminous little creatures resent this and die early out of place.

Two young bloods of Chicago have had a singular combat. They were both "gone" on the same girl and elected to fight for her. When the young lady heard who had won she was glad, for she had secretly preferred the victor.

Thirty-eight persons died from measles in London last week, 20 from scarlet fever, 38 from diphtheria, 29 from whooping-cough, 24 from enteric fever, one from an ill-defined form of continued fever, 24 from diarrhoea and dysentery, and two from cholera diarrhoea.

The shareholders of the Great Eastern Railway have adopted a scheme for a pension and provident fund for the men in the company's service, who, on retiring at the age of sixty-five, would receive allowances of from £10 to £25 a year.

Mr. T. J. Tucker, of Camden, Missouri, had deserted his wife. Her father, Dr. Johnson, sworn vengeance, and, meeting Tucker, levelled his revolver at him. Tucker hurriedly fired at his father-in-law, and shot him dead.

India promises to be a good field for lady teachers as well as for lady doctors. The movement for the higher education of women is gaining ground in India, and new schools for girls are being opened in many parts of the empire.

The worm will turn! In San Francisco, Dr. Connally has caused a young lady's arrest for "disturbing the peace." She lives on the floor above his office, and the ground of her offending is that, while she is an inveterate piano player, the physician "denies that she is a musician."

An interesting addition to the Guildhall School of Music is three classes for the training of artists for the operatic stage. Beginners and the chorus enter the lowest class, the intermediate class is for understudies and smaller parts, and the first class for principal artists.

"A revolver, please," demanded an apparent customer of Mr. Woods, gunmaker, of the Waterloo-road. Having completed his purchase, and been instructed as to the use of the weapon, he immediately turned it upon himself, and discharged the contents into his head. He fell down, and was picked up dead.

The Chinese are increasing at such a rate in Kimberley that shopkeepers and workmen are threatening to rise in revolt against them. Though Kimberley is comparatively a new town, the celestial visitors have already established themselves in seventy-five shops, and are gradually, but surely, obtaining a monopoly of the meaner kinds of labour.

Twenty-five thousand hungry children were fed last winter out of the funds accruing from a series of three dances given at Kensington. The destitute little diners were far away in the East-end, in the parish of St. Augustine, Victoria Park. This is one of the practical and philanthropic ways of bringing together the East and the West.

There was a really curious incident—half comic, half painful—in the Walworth-road a few days ago. As several persons were hurrying to enter a tramcar, the boot of a gentleman was heavily trodden upon. Immediately afterwards he was seen leaning against the car with his leg in his hand. It was a cork limb! The unfortunate man was unable to move without the assistance of a sympathizing bystander.

The use of tobacco by ladies is evidently on the increase in Paris. In London cigarettes are not unknown; it is, in fact, common enough nowadays for a lady to produce her silver or enamelled cigarette case; but in France the cigarette is said to be giving place to the cigar, and one popular lady writer says the practice is growing and if not checked will be found to be well nigh uncontrollable.

A terrible story comes from New Albany. William Carroll twitted Louis Griggs with being a cripple. Griggs at once drew a knife and stabbed Carroll, tearing the knife stick in Carroll's body. In a moment Carroll arose, ran across the street after Griggs, and, drawing the knife from the wound, plunged it into Griggs's abdomen, and immediately afterwards fell dead. Griggs also died in a few minutes.

William Morris, labourer, was charged at the Worship-street Police Court, on Tuesday, with wounding Alice Coulson by stabbing her with a knife. The prosecutor did not attend, and the prisoner said he was passing his time when they were compelled to raise it to 200. This limit again has been reached, and the committee now find themselves besiegued with desperate applicants.

Mr. Gladstone is well known to be the recipient of a vast number of absurd communications from too zealous admirers. Many of them are found to be not a little embarrassing, as they demand something more than merely the convenient reply by postcard.

To such an extent is Mr. Gladstone troubled in this respect that publication of the following announcement has been requested—

"In consequence of the increasing unauthorised delivery of Harrow and elsewhere, Mr. Gladstone wishes it to be known that he

cannot hold himself responsible for the safety

of his correspondence.

Mr. Gladstone's address is 10, Downing-street, Westminster, London, S.W. 1.

Montagu was an agent for the knife. Mr. Gladstone wishes it to be known that he

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must be inquired into, and he remanded the prisoner.

It is considered a disgrace for a Mexican lady to earn her own living.

Frenchmen living out of France number, according to a recent census, 408,000.

The town of Metz is guarded by 20,000 men—the strongest garrison in the world.

There is one thing every one thinks about you, and that is that you ought to save money.

Claims sent in to the Pension Office at Washington are said to average 10,000 per day.

By a fire which broke out at Madras the Harbour

VOLUNTEER GOSSIP.

(Communications intended for this column should be delivered at the office not later than 60 p.m. on Thursdays.)

The destruction by fire of the rifle butts at Park Tottenham, must have caused a great deal of consternation in the breasts of the many officers who put off their shot to the last moment. There are, however, more so id reasons for regretting the destruction of these butts, for a good deal of real shooting was to be done on the field that day. However, it is pleasant to think that so soon as the insurance money is paid the work of reconstruction will be at once commenced, and that only a few weeks will elapse before they will be reconstructed. It is stated the cause of the fire was a short circuit in a power supply to heat the fuses. The fuses were ignited by a spark from a coxey sportsman's gun, but this is hardly likely to be the case. More probably it was done by some careless persons throwing a vivian in the wood, or, still more likely, by the wanton act of some one who objected to the existence of ranges on the moors.

So the War Office are at present engaged in laying out 3,000 acres of land at Mitchelstown for military purposes. When all the works are completed it is said that Ireland will possess one of the longest rifle ranges in the United Kingdom. In the completion of the work, it is intended to lay out a road of the distance of twelve miles, several thousand acres on the Knockmealdown Mountains for the same purpose. As there are no volunteers in Ireland, these lands can, of course, only be used by troops of the Line and the Militia. How far the Volunteer Corps would be used if the Government would only buy up land in this country, which could be used by both Regulars and Auxiliaries. It can be got cheap enough now in almost any part of England.

That reminds me. It is reported that, in consequence of the calamity of last Sunday, an appeal will be made to the Secretary of State for War to close up the Volunteer books on the 1st November instead of the 31st October. It is hardly likely such a request will be granted, for by a little arrangement it will be easy for Volunteer commanding officers to obtain a few more days to get their men to the Park. This slack season is now on, and, under the exceptional circumstances, no officer in charge of other ranges would be likely to refuse corps who have been accustomed to shoot at Park to qualify at their range. Besides this, why should such men throughout the whole country have an extra day given them to get their men to the Park, which is frequently by a few thousand out of the 33,000 Volunteers in the Home District, have been destroyed by fire?

It will be within the recollection of my readers that I have frequently asked how it was that an appeal was not made to the Secretary of State for War to close up the Volunteer books on the 1st November instead of the 31st October. The War Office is now on, and, under the exceptional circumstances, no officer in charge of other ranges would be likely to refuse corps who have been accustomed to shoot at Park to qualify at their range. Besides this, why should such men throughout the whole country have an extra day given them to get their men to the Park, which is frequently by a few thousand out of the 33,000 Volunteers in the Home District, have been destroyed by fire?

So far as this is many respects a very satisfactory experiment, but when all the grants have been closed up to the 31st October, the allowances, which were to be extended over a period of five years, have been apportioned and, so far, how much out of the forty odd thousand and collected has been paid away in the form of expenses.

The "City Press" again alludes to the dead-lock in the War Office. Major-General Volunter, and points to the probability of Captain Wetherby shortly assuming command of the battalion. It states the men are now awakening to the true facts of the case, and, disowning how they have been used, or misused, by some officers, who, now being brought to bay, are certainly out of order, and require strict requirements of Volunteers to exist.

A large number of resignations, it is said, will shortly be sent into headquarters. So far, so good; but surely in a matter of fact statement it was somewhat in bad taste to give a parting shot, and, as the commanding officer, the adjutant, and major, who, after the loss of a number of surviving favour with the permanent staff by drinking with them. Such things are certainly not conducive to the maintenance of good order and discipline, and, should they occur, a commanding officer ought to be shown up at the expense of the commanding officer of such officers, but not after circumstances other than those connected with his corps have compelled him to resign.

Some more correspondence has lately taken place with regard to the paucity of Volunteer recruits, and the subject is the subject being by Mr. G. F. Chamberlain of the Town. In his opinion the difficulty, look at it how you will, is at every turn one of pounds, shillings, and pence, and that in no small degree in regard to preventable expenses. He believes that if only the present pecuniary responsibility of the State were to be relieved of the expense of so difficult at all in inducing the right class of men to come forward to fill up the now attenuated ranks, I doubt, however, Mr. Chamberlain will have to go further than this before the commissioned ranks of the Volunteers are filled up.

In anticipation of the close of the Volunteer year, it has been ascertained that the number of Volunteer officers who have passed the army examination in tactics will show a very considerable increase over the total returned last year, when there were 1,236 who, by this examination, were to be regarded as a nude departure. Naval Note.—A week-creation ground: a dangerous place.

A HUNGARIAN WEDDING. The Hungarian papers have the following:—A young lieutenant of Hussars in the Hungarian army stationed at Pesth, one day received an urgent entreaty to visit an acquaintance, one Frau G., a rich widow of 60. He went and found the lady lying at the point of death, surrounded by her physicians. The object of the summons was soon made clear. Frau G., in a weak voice, declared her love for the gallant officer, and said she would die happy if he consented to marry her. He would then inherit her wealth. The officer was bewildered, and at first demurred, saying such an act might imperil his prospects in the service. He must see his colonel first, and would return. The colonel assured the lieutenant his prospects would not in any way be prejudiced, and the gallant gentleman returned to the bedside. This young man of twenty-three was accordingly wedded to Frau G., the rich widow of 60. Marrying the man of her choice, however, had such an effect upon the constitution of the lady that she rapidly recovered her health. Frau H. has only now died at the ripe age of 80.

A NICE PROFESSIONAL POINT.

A case of considerable interest to the medical profession was heard at Dover County Court, when Mr. Long, surgeon, Dover, sued Dr. Chittenden, retired medical practitioner, for £21, for professional attendance. The case arose in the High Court, and had been sent down for trial by Judge Sefton. The trial was to take place on the 1st of November, and the last on the second Saturday in March.

Volunteers may now have machine guns if they like to purchase them, but no definite guarantee is given as to the kind of gun to be used. Mr. W. Norden, Maxim, Gardner, or Gatling is left to the discretion of the commanding officer. With regard to the Regular Army, it has not yet been decided whether or not machine guns shall be attached to infantry battalions. At all events, the machine gun is to be used for every soldier, one pattern is to be used for every soldier, known that uniformity of ammunition is essential in the field. Things would get very mixed if different corps were to use different kinds of cartridges.

EDMUND.

VOLUNTEER REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

EDWARD LONDON.—At 6 p.m. Mon., 29th, Tues., 30th, and Wed., 31st, recruit drill, 7.30 p.m.; right half drill, 7.45 p.m.; recruit drill, 8.15 p.m.; recruits Ambulance lecture, Wed., 8 p.m.; recruits Ambulance lecture, Thurs., 9 p.m.; recruits Ambulance drill, Fri., 9 p.m.; recruits Ambulance drill, Sat., 10 a.m.; recruits Ambulance drill, Sun., 11 a.m.; recruits Ambulance drill, Mon., 12 a.m.; recruits Ambulance drill, Tues., 1 p.m.; recruits Ambulance drill, Wed., 2 p.m.; recruits Ambulance drill, Thurs., 3 p.m.; recruits Ambulance drill, Fri., 4 p.m.; recruits Ambulance drill, Sat., 5 p.m.; recruits Ambulance drill, Sun., 6 p.m.; recruits Ambulance drill, Mon., 7 p.m.; recruits Ambulance drill, Tues., 8 p.m.; recruits Ambulance drill, Wed., 9 p.m.; recruits Ambulance drill, Thurs., 10 p.m.; recruits Ambulance drill, Fri., 11 p.m.; recruits Ambulance drill, Sat., 12 p.m.; recruits Ambulance drill, Sun., 1 p.m.; recruits Ambulance drill, Mon., 2 p.m.; recruits Ambulance drill, Tues., 3 p.m.; 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